FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846. [NO. 1530.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store one door East of Messrs. Charles T. Haigh & Son, and am now receiving and opening my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Window Glass, Leather and
GROCERIES,

All of which having been purchased at the late reduced prices for cash, will be offered unusually low, either for cash or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-6w

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; ombre and fig'd Cashmeres; plaid do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin Delains; Alpacas; Calicoes; blch'd Shirtings; blch'd and brown Drillings; Bed Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; fig'd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linseys; col'd Cambricks; paper Cambricks and Selicia; duffil and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dimity; plaid Cloakings and Cloak Linings; Furniture Prints; white and col'd Plains; brown linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Berege; black Veils; corded Skirts; Linen Cambrick; Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas,

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *unusually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-8w

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October.
Sept. 20. 29-2w

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-4t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Arch'd McDiarmid, dec'd, having been granted to the Subscriber at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment. Those having claims against the Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Further Notice.

ON Friday, the 30th day of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, will be offered for sale, a large stock of CATTLE. Also, TEN HORSES, (some of fine blood, and among them a young Stallion,) MULES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BAROUCHES, BOOKS, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above Five Dollars, purchasers giving bond with approved security before the delivery of the property.

D. McDIARMID, Adm'r.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-4w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Cumberland Academy.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-2w

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new fire-proof granite building on the North side of Hay street, near his former old stand, where he offers for sale,

800 SACKS Liverpool Salt, (large and well filled.)
8 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix, and New Orleans Sugar,
60 bags Rio, Laguira, & Mocha Coffee,
20 pieces heavy 44 and 46 inch Cotton Bagging,
50 kegs Nails, assorted, 4 to 40d.

A large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars, Saddlery, Whips, Anvils and Vises, Smiths' Bellows, Sole Leather, Hollow Ware, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Produce, or on 3 and 6 months credit. Will also attend to the sale or shipment of Produce.

ELIJAH FULLER
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1846. 27-4w

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Biggs's Hotel.

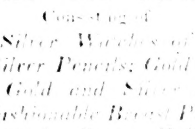
J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale.

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf



Watches and Jewelry.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and fashionable Breast Pins; Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Butter Knives, Fork ditto, Glazes, Diamonds, a fine lot of pure Silver Spoons, Military Goods, fine double barrel Guns, six barrel Pistols, single barrel ditto, of all qualities.

A general assortment of such Goods as are generally kept in Jewelry Stores, cheaper than ever.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE.

THE Subscriber having been burnt out by the late fire in Fayetteville, has removed to this place and taken a store on South side of Market street, five doors East of the corner of Market and Front street, where he is now prepared to serve the public with

FRESH CANDIES,

Of his own manufacture, either at wholesale or retail.

Old customers are respectfully requested to forward their ORDERS, which shall be filled on short notice, and Packages forwarded according to instructions.

DAVID SHAW, Confectioner.
Late of Fayetteville.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1846. 28-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Lafayette Hotel Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts of Assembly relative to the Town of Fayetteville.

Sept. 1, 1846. 27tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27tf

LOST,

IN the month of May or June last, a note of hand made by Lovet Godwin and Wm. Johnson, for the sum of Thirty Dollars, due six months after date, and dated 29th March, 1845, payable to the subscriber as Guardian of Jas. Watson. I forewarn all persons trading for or receiving said note, the same having been discharged by giving a new note.

R. B. SMITH.
Cumberland Co., Sept. 8, 1846. 28-3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Betsey having left my bed and board without just provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JESSE MANUEL.
Sept. 14, 1846. 28-4w

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Rev. M. C. Conoley, of Sampson County, opened at Clinton on the first Monday in September, 1846.

All the usual branches of an English Education are taught in this School. Young Gentlemen desirous of preparing themselves for admission in either the Freshman or Sophomore Class at Chapel Hill, will here find every facility for effectually prosecuting their studies. The location is pleasant, and even inviting, and *bilious fever* is unknown to the prosperous and beautiful village of Clinton.

If laudable efforts to please, devoted piety, and fidelity in the discharge of every duty, deserve reward, Mr. Conoley's *will be great*. Of him, it may be truly said, he is a *Gentleman*, and a thorough, practical Scholar; mild in his mode of discipline, yet fearless of consequences, when duty prompts him to act.

Those interested in the *moral* and *intellectual* advancement of their children, may rely upon *this Truth*: that our country affords no greater facilities, in primary education, than may be commanded in the Classical School of the Rev. M. C. Conoley.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Tuition for reading and spelling is [illegible]—for all the other English Branches [illegible]—and for the Classics $12, per Session. No deduction made except for protracted sickness or removal.

In view of the many benefits connected with *such* a School, and our confidence in Mr. Conoley, we take pleasure in respectfully recommending his School to the public generally, and especially to the patrons of virtuous education.

THOMAS J. MORISEY,
ELIAS F. SHAW,
L. C. HUBBARD,
NEILL McGILL,
ROBT. McKAY,
JAS. M. MOSELEY,
L. C. HOLMES,
WILLIAM KIRBY,
A. E. McKAY.
September 8. 27-5w

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares in the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, (each $500,) have been placed in my hands for sale. Persons desirous to invest in the stock, [illegible] have any information on the subject [illegible]

C. P. MALLETT,
[illegible] R. M. Co.
Fayetteville, [illegible] 1846. 29tf

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

[illegible] G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments [illegible]

References: [illegible] Petersburg, Va.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
June [illegible] 1846. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BARD, having determined to locate [illegible] in the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville he will be found at Biggs' Hotel [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA SEED STORE.

Of more than 50 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds.

[illegible]

Garden Seeds,

[illegible] LUCERNE SEED, [illegible]

JOSEPH P. H. COATES,
[illegible] Market st., Philadelphia.
Aug. [illegible] 26-6w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November [illegible]

ANATOMY, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
SURGERY, by E. Geddings, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE, by S. H. Dickson, M. D.
PHYSIOLOGY, by James Moultrie, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
OBSTETRICS, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
CHEMISTRY, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
DEMONSTRATOR, St. Julien Ravenel, M. D.

The Demonstrator's apartment has recently been much improved, and will be opened on the 1st of November or earlier, under the immediate direction of Dr. Ravenel.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital, to which the students are admitted.

Students have access to a valuable Medical Library.

Good board can be obtained at from three and a half to four dollars per week.

Specimens in Pathological Anatomy, and in Natural History, will be thankfully received.

For further information refer to the Annual Circular of the College, or direct to

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
Charleston, August 22, 1846. 26-6w
[Pr. adv. $4 50.]

VALUABLE LAND, And Stand for a Store, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantages of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres, —200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.
Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 23d of August, 1846, two negro men. BOB is a boy about forty years old, of light complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high. GEORGE about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion—when spoken to has a down look. The said negroes may try to get back to North Carolina. If stolen, I will pay the above reward for them and the thief, with proof to convict them, or twenty-five dollars for the negroes, lodged in any jail where I can get them.

ALEXANDER McDADE.
Six miles east of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala. August 26. 26-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Barder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.
May 30.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 18.

ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabethtown; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye.

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabethtown; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence.

M. McKINNON.
July 27. 21-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

James Albones vs. Eben Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the aforesaid non-residents, heirs at law of Thos. Waddill, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, and contest the plea of fully administered and no assets.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 27-6w

C. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

Eating by the Card.—A green un' from Orange county determined to spend a few weeks in New York, for the purpose of seeing all the sights; and, in order to strike his acquaintances at home with a proper idea of the greatness of his visit, he took up lodgings at the Astor House.

When he was ushered in to dinner the first day, he was surprised at the number of people who sat down, as well as at the vastness of the dining-room. He was surprised to see that each man had a printed account of his dinner before him, and that each one, as he thought, ate according to the directions. He was quite hungry—and well he might be, after waiting three hours over his usual time—so he attacked the head of the bill with vigor and ate down as far as he could; but he soon came to a stand. Just then the gentleman on his right requested the waiter to bring him some oyster-pie, which our friend heard, and instantly referred to the list to see where it was. "What!" exclaimed he, with astonishment, turning to his neighbor, "Are you all the way down there? Why, I have only got to roast beef, and I feel already as if I would burst!"

There are trees so tall in Missouri, that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them—one looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

The steamer Southerner, 125 passengers, made her run from New York to Charleston in 57 hours.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED.

The last Tuscaloosa [Alabama] Monitor contains a correspondence between James L. Childress, Esq., of that city, and "Sir" Robert Walker of the Treasury Department, which strikingly illustrates the beauties of the Dugald Dalghetty system of "provend" for service rendered, and not less strikingly the character of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Having reason to believe that he could obtain an office from the Administration, Mr. Childress, though a Whig, visited Washington for the purpose of trying his luck, his application being sustained by the unanimous recommendation of the Alabama delegation in Congress, all of whom, with a single exception, are "democrats" of the straitest sect. Nothing was said of his political opinions—in truth, as Mr. Childress says, he is in no other way a politician than by casting his vote in accordance with his convictions; exhibiting so little interest in such matters otherwise that even "his immediate representative," [Mr. Payne,] who recommended him in reference exclusively to his business qualifications, did not know to which party he was attached. "Sir Robert," taking it for granted that no Whig would have the impudence to apply to an Administration, administered avowedly on the spoils principle, for an office, and consequently that Mr. Childress was of the "true grit," promptly promised him an appointment—and, under this promise, Mr. Childress immediately took steps to remove his family to Washington. But before he had been regularly installed, some of the terriers of the Department, who had been nosing out Mr. Childress's heresies, appalled the Secretary of the Treasury by informing him that he was about to contaminate his office by placing A WHIG at one of its desks; whereupon, the Secretary, forgetting for once *ad valorems, minimums* and *specifics*, hastened to repair the error, by writing to Mr. Childress the following note:

(NOT OFFICIAL.)

MAY 4, 1846.

Dear Sir: On Saturday last, I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me, that you are and always have been a Whig. This was very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment.

I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind, in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but, under the circumstances, I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended.

I take pleasure in saying, that your department throughout has been correct and honorable.

Yours, very respectfully,
R. J. WALKER.
JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq.

This letter bears its own comment upon its face. Upon its reception Mr. Childress addressed a long reply to Mr. Walker, relieving himself from any intentional deception in regard to his political opinions, not having dreamed (innocent soul!) that to be *a Whig* was, in the estimation of the immaculate Secretary, a crime of surpassing enormity, or, to use his own idea, that in a government, *founded upon the freedom of opinion*, any political necessity can possibly exist for the adoption of so harsh a policy towards all who do not happen to concur in sentiment with the Executive for the time being! Certainly, he could not have supposed that A GENTLEMAN would break a promise, deliberately made, and upon the faith of which he had made arrangements to carry his family to Washington, on so slight and frivolous a pretext. "Sir Robert," wrapping himself up in his dignity, declined to answer Mr. Childress's letter, and the latter then, on several occasions, sought an interview, but sought it in vain, with the "honorable" Secretary. This was perhaps to have been expected; as even *he*, it is to be presumed, could not have seen Mr. Childress without blushing at his own conduct. Mr. Childress again wrote to him, therefore, demanding to know whether the rejection of his application was final—and the correspondence closed with the subjoined laconic epistle:

JUNE 20, 1846.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of yesterday, I regret to say that the decision in your case was final. With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
R. J. WALKER.
JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq.

RIOT AMONG THE CALIFORNIANS.

NEW YORK, September 19.

The California encampment at Governor's Island last evening presented a most beautiful picture of anarchy and military insubordination, in consequence of an attempt having been made to compel the volunteers to embark without first—as had previously been stipulated—receiving their twelve months' pay in advance. It appears that during the day Col. Stevenson marched two of the companies (A and C) on board the "Loo Choo," and there, after paying the men, demanded the price of their clothes, which the volunteers declared was so exorbitantly high as to justify them in not paying the colonel's brother —the maker thereof—"a red cent." Upon this, Colonel Stevenson became exasperated, and, hastening back to Camp Polk, informed the residue of the regiment that no money would be paid them after the mutinous spirit that their comrades had shown; that they would be obliged to buy clothes to the amount of their advance pay, or else be thrown into the guardhouse, and afterwards disbanded. Whereupon Captain Lippitt, of company F, drawing out his men in line, desired those who were "in favor of going to California and be swindled" to separate from those who would remain on the island until the Colonel should "fork over." Some few, mostly Germans, favoring the former proposition, were pounced upon *instanter* by the others; and had not the "reglars" been summoned out, a most sanguinary engagement would shortly have taken place. At this juncture, Colonel Stevenson again came upon the stage to remonstrate; but all his powers of persuasion could not induce the Californians to "advance" on board ship till he first should toe the mark. Stevenson, as we learn, declared that he had the authority of the War Department for the course he had taken; but refused to produce it, however, at the request of the regiment. An individual belonging to company F, who appeared to be a species of stump orator, addressed the colonel for nearly half an hour in language not of the most refined character. He exposed the "land" humbug; and, after enumerating many of the grievances the regiment had suffered at his hand since, seven weeks ago, they had encamped on the island, reminded Stevenson of the promise he had made them that their regimentals should be as good as his. The Colonel declared their apparel was quite as good as his own, but the gentleman intimated his readiness to "swap." Another, belonging to company G, preached in the meantime submission, but did not hesitate to declare, in the presence of Colonel Stevenson and his officers, that a day of retribution would come, and ere long ample opportunity for redress would present itself in the wilds of California, where their task-masters would have no planted cannon to protect them (as in their present case they averred) in their unjustifiable encroachment upon their rights as citizens of the United States.

The True Sun says: "The prices for this clothing were $5 for jackets, $3 for pants, and $1 50 for caps. They stated that they were willing to pay a fair price for the clothing which had been furnished them, but they would not take any more. They were confined for insubordination. Company A then came up; they to a man refused. They were marched back to their quarters, and confined to their tents. The Colonel then questioned the other companies composing the regiment, and they one and all refused to take any more clothing or pay the prices charged for that already furnished them. Colonel Bankhead, of the army, told them that they would be compelled to embark without their pay. This they expressed themselves perfectly willing to do, but they would not take such clothing as had been furnished to them at the prices charged."

It is the height of folly for the Government to permit this regiment to embark, dissatisfied and discontented as it is, for insubordination will break out as soon as it leaves our shores, certainly as soon as it lands in California.—*Express.*

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

HOW WE SMOKED HIM OUT.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

To the multitude acquainted with the miseries and mysteries of a "first rate boarding house" in New York, the following sketch contains but little interest.—The many who have never been "*thar*," however, may discover a sort of *philosophy* in the story; and should any find themselves similarly circumstanced, let them adopt a like remedy, and "take our hat" if the "crittar is not druv out!"

In the year 184–, I had taken lodgings in a respectable boarding place in —— street, and a four months' residence had fairly initiated me. I was scarcely twenty, yet I had been plundered of my wardrobe by a stranger who was "stopping only a day or two;" I had paid the supper bills at Delmonico's for half a score of the knowing ones, who had invited me to participate with them, and who had either "left their pocket books at home," or who had prematurely "stepped out" as I was finishing my last cup of chocolate. I had run the "nelly" guantlet and was perfectly well acquainted with the shortest cut both to and *from* Passandro's! I had been four months in Gotham—and it was midsummer.

The good lady of the house was one of the few who paid her bills regularly. And well might she! Her house was always filled, and "three in a room" was a moderate allowance. Two beds in my own apartment were occupied; the third had been vacant for a week. An applicant came—he was one of 'em, a "transient gentleman from the West Indies"—and he had the pleasure of being shown to the unoccupied cot in our room. My chum and I had returned from an evening call at ten o'clock, and found the intruder safely stowed away for the night. It was hardly the thing, this—we had been victimized once and we put ourselves immediately on the defensive. The stranger was awake, and muttered something in half French, half English, about his being disturbed by our entrance. An exchange of glances between Bill and myself fixed the matter, and we commenced operations forthwith.

As I have said, it was July. The thermometer had ranged well up to 65 deg. throughout the day, and the night was oppressively close and sultry. I immediately closed the two windows, with an affected shudder at the chilly night air; my room mate shut the door, and I rang the bell. The servant promptly responded to the summons.

"Jerry—a scuttle of coal and some kindling!"

"A *what* sir?"

"A hod of anthracite, sir;—and bear a hand, too. We want a fire.

A half snicker passed over Jerry's countenance as he left the door of the chamber —but he returned very shortly, puffing and blowing with the exertion, (for the weather was intensely hot!) and placed a scuttle of coal, etc., at our disposal.

"Anything more, sir?"

"Yes. Go to ——, the chandlers, and bring me half a dozen bundles of 'short six' cigars."

"*Short sixes*, sir?"

"Short sixes, Jerry—*green* ones, if he has them."

Five minutes only elapsed before Jerry returned with a choice collection of abbreviated "nines"—so *green* that they were *black*.

"Nothing more, sir?"

"Nothing now, Jerry—but look sharp at the bell."

"Yes sir," and Jerry vanished.

Meantime we had cleared the pipe—the fire was well under way, and we shortly afterwards discovered the quicksilver at 100! But still we shuddered; and Bill continued to clear the grate, complaining of the "lack of draught," while we jointly blazed away at the "sixes"—the atmosphere in the apartment having by this time become so dense and clogged with heat and the burning of green Virginia tobacco, saturated with vitriol, that it was absolutely choking.

Our dark brown friend turned uneasily upon his *feather bed*. A stifled "whew!" or two was all that had as yet escaped him, however. He turned again, and threw the coverlet upon the foot-board.

Bill came to his aid at once! The poker rang beneath the grate—another peck of anthracite was deposited in the cylinder stove—the stub of his half-smoked cigar was thrown upon the red-hot cover—the fire blazed again, and our West India man dashed his sweat-moistened sheet upon the carpet, with—

"*Sacre!*—Hot, dam! I sal be pinch all up!"

"What did you observe, sir?" inquired Bill as he coolly lighted another six.

"Hah! Be gar, I sal die wis dis."

"Subject to the cramp, sir?" said I, affecting to misunderstand him.

"*Cramb!* Wot you call dat cramb! You cram dem sto'pipe—by gar, sare, I sal shoke me in my wine-pipe—by dam!"

Bill swore the fire wouldn't burn, and that he should freeze if he couldn't do something to warm the room.

Our new comer tossed from one side of the cot to the other, the perspiration rolling from his body meanwhile, but my affectionate chum still plied the poker, and we continued to smoke and chatter and sing, Bill occasionally varying the *amusement* with an inimitable shaking fit, as if the ague had him.

But the fun was getting beyond endurance, and we conceived a most lively prospect that we were obtaining more than we had bargained for. The moment had arrived when we must storm the fort or beat a retreat.

"Gad!" exclaimed Bill, on a sudden, "did you ever know such cursed weather in July? We must have another scuttle of coal."

He sprung the bell-cord, and Jerry was at hand.

"Another scuttle of coal, Jerry."

Bill snuffed a breath of fresh air as the door closed on the retiring servant, and the next moment a piece of sealing wax was simmering on the top of the stove.

This was too much for our friend. He bounded from the cot, naked to the buff, as wet as if he had just left a shower bath, and commenced such a tirade as I never heard before or since.

"Vot you do, sare? By dam, you have break my neck short off wid dis dam"——

"What's the matter, sir?" asked Bill, quietly.

"Mattaire? No mattaire, saire. Dis dam *shoke* me—wis yout 'Mericaine segare —wat-you-call-'em—dam *shote seex*. Begare, you have squeezed all de bref from my bellish, vot you call stomach! What you for do this? I sal"——

"Don't you smoke in your country?" inquired Bill, innocently.

"Wot you call dat *schmoke?* You have kill me dead—one, two, three times, was dis dam *pah*—I sal be accommodait bettair, sair—I sal complain"——

"Hadn't you better go to a hotel, sir?"

"Hotte!! Wot you call dem hot-el, eh? Begair, sair, you will find some *hot'ell* wis no smoke in him, some fine day. Begair, I sal move out! by dam!"

With this the poor fellow commenced dressing and packing his duds, and we soon afterwards had the satisfaction of seeing him making his way down stairs, more dead than alive, most vociferously cursing "dem dam Yankee shote-seex!" He obtained quarters at Holt's house, near by, however, and we were satisfied; having literally smoked the forbidden looking biped out of our premises.

Shortly after midnight we had the pleasure of ridding ourselves of the intruder, and throwing up the sashes, we aired the apartment as best we could; the rousing fire was extinguished; the cylinder cooled off; and, though we half smothered ourselves in this adventure, we were never afterwards troubled with offensive strangers in "ROOM 24."

The Man what was not Born to be Killed by a Shell.—During the bombardment of Fort Brown, the besieged troops were obliged to throw themselves flat upon the ground every time a shell from the enemy was fired at them. A shell exploding among men in a standing position would be twenty times more apt to kill them than if they were close to the ground. A knot of officers standing together for a moment one day, resting and chatting, when a look out man gave the word to dodge a shell. The officers were down in an instant, Lieut. H. prostrating himself face downward, and looking over his shoulder. The shell came fizzling down, close by them. "I wonder if she'll bust," remarked the waggish H.; "she's a d—l of a long time about it any how." Hardly were the words uttered, when a tremendous explosion replied to them, and H.'s head went down like a lump of lead. Pretty soon the pieces began to fall, with a pattering sound, around them. "Now we'll catch it," remarked H., inclining his face a little upwards, but still lying close. "There it comes!" said he, as he saw a large fragment descending rapidly, directly upon his back. His comrades saw it, and thought, sure enough that poor H.'s time had come. 'Twas useless to dodge, for he might roll himself directly in the way of it, so he "lay and took it," as he remarked afterwards. The piece hit him plumb between the shoulders. "Hoo!" grunted H., and his friends sprang forward to see if he was dead. "Are you hurt, H?" "No," said he coolly, rising and shaking his coat, "but a fellow might as well be killed as scared to death!" It was a clod of dirt that hit him, the shell having penetrated the ground in a hard place, and throwing off the clods in every direction.—*Picayune.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

It appears from the following report of a highly interesting debate in the House of Commons, on the 24th of August, that Great Britain some time since made overtures towards mediating between this country and Mexico, and recently repeated the offer in a more direct form:

Lord George Bentinck called the attention of the House to the present state of affairs between the United States and Mexico. This country had a great interest in Mexico, inasmuch as our annual exports to it amounted to £500,000 a year, as the British capital invested in its mines amounted to at least £10,000,000, and as the public debt of Mexico to this country amounted to nearly as much more. War, therefore, between the United States and Mexico must be extremely injurious to British commercial interests; and if it should end in the conquest of Mexico by the United States, he feared that the British debt in Mexico would follow the fate of the debts owing by the United States themselves to this country. Besides, if the United States became masters of Mexico, they would in consequence of their having already annexed Texas to themselves, stand at once in front and rear of our West India colonies. He then entered into a history of the various aggressive measures by which the United States had first of all annexed Texas, and by which they were now attempting to annex Mexico and California. Unless there was an end put to the war now existing between Mexico and the United States, by the firm and earnest mediation of this country, it would lead to results most unfavorable to British interests. He argued that there never was a case of more unjustifiable aggression than that of the United States upon Mexico, and that as the annexation of Texas was the test for President of the United States at the last Presidential election, so would the annexation of California, if not of the entire of Mexico, be the test at the election of President in the year 1848. In gaining possession of Matamoras, the United States had gained the key to Central Mexico, and were thereby enabled to introduce their manufactures into it without payment of any duties. They had thus won possession of the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain. After several remarks on the unjustifiable character of the means by which the United States were working out their schemes of territorial aggrandizement, he asked Lord Palmerston to explain the existing state of our relations with Mexico, and pressed upon him, at the same time, the expediency of our taking some immediate steps to prevent the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and to put an end to the hostilities now proceeding between these two countries. He reminded Lord Palmerston that on the 29th of June last the then Minister of the Crown had told the House that the packet which sailed on the [illegible] of June, had taken out an offer of mediation on the part of this country to the Government of the United States. Now it was stated by the official organ of the American Government that no such offer of mediation had been signified or made by Mr. Pakenham, our Minister at Washington. He concluded by asking Lord Palmerston what was the true state of the case with respect to this offer of mediation?

Viscount Palmerston. I shall have great pleasure in giving my noble friend an answer to the question he has put. I trust, however, that the House will think I am pursuing that course which is most befitting the position I hold, if I do not follow my noble friend into those observations which he has made upon the past transactions between this country and the United States, Mexico, and Texas, concerning the relation to that country with Texas, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. These are matters which belong to past periods; the facts are historically known; and it is not, I think, necessary or useful for me at present to express any opinion upon them. (Hear, hear.) But my noble friend has expressed opinions as to the injury which must accrue to British interests from the war now going on between Mexico and the United States. I entirely concur with my noble friend that, in the present state of international relations in the civilized world, it is impossible that any great war be carried on between any two considerable and independent States without that war affecting prejudicially the commercial interests of all other countries which may have relations of commerce with the two contending parties. And in proportion as commerce increases, in proportion as commerce is freed from all those restraints which tend to limit and circumscribe its extent, in that proportion will it be the interest of all nations that peace should universally prevail. (Hear.) Therefore I do look with greater satisfaction upon the progress which has lately been made by those doctrines of extended commerce which appear to me to afford additional security for the maintenance of peace all over the world. (Cheers.)

I think, however, my noble friend has in some degree exaggerated the facility with which, in his opinion, the United States may establish their authority and dominion over the territories of Mexico. Those territories are vast in their extent, and in proportion to their vastness is enhanced the difficulty of carrying on military operations of an aggressive character within their limits. That country is occupied by a very large population, of from eight to ten millions of inhabitants, of a race different from the people of the United States, of a religion different from the religion of the United States; and though it might be easy for the United States to incorporate with the Union a country like Texas, filled and inhabited almost entirely by United States settlers, the question, I can assure my noble friend and the House, becomes very different when it applies to the annexation of territories much more thickly peopled, and inhabited by a race different in those two respects from the race which wishes to possess them. I will, however, say nothing which shall in any degree affect that character of impartiality which befits a Government that offers its mediation between contending parties. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend doubts the accuracy of the statement which was made by her Majesty's late Government with respect to the offer asserted to have been tendered by them, of mediation between the two parties. I am glad, in justice to our predecessors, that my noble friend has enabled me to set that question right. The facts are shortly these: It is perfectly true, as asserted by the right honorable baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, that an offer was made to the United States, and also communicated to Mexico, which her Majesty's late Government understood and meant to be an offer of mediation. That offer was, I think, properly conveyed, in terms which left great latitude of interpretation to the Government of the United States. Our position with respect to the United States was at that time not the position of unbiassed impartiality which befits the character of a mediator.

The question between this country and the United States with respect to the Oregon territory had not at that time been finally settled. It was possible, notwithstanding the negotiations then going on, that that question might have assumed a character which would have divested Great Britain of the quality of impartiality which should have belonged to a mediator. If that discussion had ended in a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, our mediation, of course, between the United States and Mexico would have been out of the question. The offer, therefore, which was made to the United States was in effect this: that if the United States were disposed to accept the mediation of Great Britain that mediation would be frankly offered and tendered. I think that was going as far as in the then existing state of things the Government of Great Britain could properly have gone. The Government of the United States, however, considering what I have already stated with respect to the position in which the Oregon question had placed Great Britain towards the United States, did not think it expedient to express any wish upon the subject, and therefore no answer was sent, it being understood by the Government of the United States that the communication was not one which necessarily required an answer, that they were at liberty to act upon it if they pleased, but that no advantage would be taken by this country if they abstained from taking any step upon it. I had, however, not long ago with Mr. McLane, the American Minister, who, I am sorry to say, was obliged, on account of his health, [illegible] States. [illegible] exchange with M[illegible] States for settling the Oregon [illegible] *I am happy to say that [illegible] the renewal of our offer [illegible] that shall require [illegible] United States.* [illegible] of Mexico, and [illegible] have been made to [illegible] parties, it will depend [illegible] may receive [illegible] what degree the Government [illegible] may be [illegible] sincere desire [illegible] I am sure all the [illegible] see terminated.

There is one point, I think, of some importance, as a matter of [illegible] principles—that the United States, having found themselves engaged in a war with Mexico which involved the necessity of great additional expenditure, and finding that their revenue was insufficient to meet the increased demand, thought themselves that that revenue might be increased. What was the step which the United States took for that purpose? That step was to lower the duties on imports. They said those high protective duties might be not very well in time of peace, when the revenue is of less urgent to us, but we must abandon them now that the commencement of war required a great augmentation of our resources. That circumstance is a strong illustration of the truth of those doctrines which go to show that freedom of commercial intercourse not only conduces to the development of the commercial industry of a country, but to the surest foundation of an augmenting and prosperous revenue. (Cheers.)

Mr. D'Israeli considered the reply of Lord Palmerston to be any thing but satisfactory. He insisted on the necessity of our arresting, in a determined spirit, the system on which the United States were going—a system which menaced at once our North American and our West Indian colonies, and evinced a disgraceful desire for universal empire.

Mr. Bernal expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Lord Palmerston, and contended that we ought to wait and see what answer would be returned by the United States to his last communication.

Mr. Wakeley said he considered the speech of Lord Palmerston to be the speech of a peaceful Minister. He was delighted to hear that the noble lord was anxious for the restoration of peace between the United States and Mexico, and hoped that he would not change his policy.

Here the discussion dropped.

Another Speck of War.—We learn from the Cincinnati Times that all the troops now at the Newport barracks have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the interior of Ohio, for the purpose of removing the Indians, by force of arms, from the Miami reservation, purchased not long since from that tribe, to their lands west of the Mississippi. They refuse to move, as they are dissatisfied with their new home from the reports of persons sent to view it.

New Kind of Bustle.—Mrs. Strutz's work, "Domestic Residence in Switzerland," has the following sentence: "In order to ease the labor of milking the cows, the maids sit on little low stools, which they carry about with them, ready strapped to their persons, producing an effect more characteristic than poetical."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TIME THE TEST OF TRUTH.

Time is admitted to be the great philosopher, the great tester of truth. Tried by him, how are things turning out?

In the canvass of 1844 the Whigs opposed, as certain consequences of the election of Mr. Polk—

Forcible annexation of Texas, to be followed up by the attempt to appropriate to ourselves other parts of the Mexican territories, and California in particular;

A war with Mexico, as a thing almost sure to follow, on which all prudence bound us to calculate; and which, if it came not, would make our conduct only more shameful, by showing that we had plundered a poor neighbor too wretched and weak to resent the being robbed;

An expensive war, such as would make our acquisitions—even putting out of sight loss of character, our absence of any need to enlarge our possessions, and the many national mischiefs which would be bred by our beginning a career of conquest—a poor bargain;

A heavy public debt, as certain to be incurred; with, of course, an eventual resort for paying it either to direct taxes or an increase of duties on importations, or repudiation [illegible];

As a known follower of free-trade principles, and as owing his nomination entirely to the South Carolina party, Mr. Polk would, if elected, pull down the tariff of 1842;

That, with the very measure (war) which would require a powerful system of finance, and render Government loans, Treasury paper, and of course an increased issue of bank paper inevitable, we should have an attempt to set up the opposite of all these—a Subtreasury and a hard money system;

That, besides all the direct loss in national expenditures and debt, there would be a great private one in the interruption or overthrow of much of the trade and industry of the country;

That nobody but Texas speculators and Government contractors and brokers would gain by these operations;

That the morals of our people would suffer in common with their peaceful occupations [illegible] institutions, and laws [illegible] with their public [illegible];

That [illegible] of this exchange of our past policy of peace, moderation, and justice, for one of rapacity and aggression, might [illegible] with other nations more [illegible] than Mexico, whom the same spirit [illegible] would embroil us with; that, meantime—

The Administration of Mr. Polk would break down the tariff of 1842; would with [illegible] a great body of capital invested [illegible] establishments; and would [illegible] of employment, except in agri[illegible] at low wages, great numbers [illegible];

That it would break down the peace, [illegible] any honor to the character of the country; and its domestic Arts, without any ultimate advantage to its foreign [illegible];

That it would overthrow the public re[illegible] greatly embarrass the currency, [illegible] by its efforts at metallic [illegible] a paper Subtreasury, [illegible] way of extricating [illegible] the moneyed aristo[illegible];

That it would destroy our public credit, [illegible] as it was sure to do [illegible] the State Governments, in repudiation.

[illegible] time nothing [illegible] of the facts. [illegible] prophecy? Let [illegible]

1. [illegible] "Annexation," [illegible] of Mexico, *could* [illegible]. Nay, as if determined [illegible] should contradict her, she [illegible] annexation further provo[illegible], and to march to the Rio Grande, as if in order to convince our poor neighbor that the more we got the more we wanted, and that she *must* fight or be presently annihilated.

2. [illegible] is now as much bent on taking California as ever it was on having Texas. To get the latter it only suffered colonists to be enlisted among us; to secure the former, it is now enlisting colonists [illegible] (Stevenson's regiment,) and sending them around Cape Horn at the public cost.

3. The war has no doubt already cost thirty millions—full three times the sum for which, had we acted fairly and peaceably, we might have bought Texas, and ultimately California.

4. A public debt, in the shape of a standing issue of Treasury notes, is already incurred, and prints which support the measures of the Administration are advocating direct taxes, which, indeed, the Southern [illegible] had done some years back.

5. As to the Whig prophecy about the Tariff, we need only, to show how *that* was answered, cite the following article, of the 7th of June, 1844, from a leading Locofoco paper of Pennsylvania—the Harrisburg *Democratic Union:*

"Col. Polk and the Tariff—A Vile Whig Falsehood."—We perceive that the Harrisburg Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently characteristic of the Coon papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an 'open free-trade theorist.' The authority for this gratuitous assertion is of course not furnished by the Intelligencer, *as it is the policy of the Whig papers to deal in habitual misrepresentation* both of the men and measures of the Democratic party. *Now we happen to know, and state upon the authority of a* TENNESSEEAN *with whom we have conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence. He has never advocated it, and never will.* He is in favor of a judicious revenue Tariff, *affording the amplest incidental* PROTECTION *to our American industry.* HE IS THE ESPECIAL FRIEND AND ADVOCATE OF THE COAL AND IRON INTEREST, (!) *those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvania; and, believing permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value,* IS OPPOSED TO THE DISTURBANCE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF. (!)

"These facts we state upon the very best authority, and caution the Democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentations of the Coons. The truth is, the strong names of POLK and DALLAS have struck our enemies with such deep consternation as to make them *desperate* in feeling and unscrupulous in the use of means."

Executive Appointment.—Thomas D. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency, Governor Graham, with the rank of Col. in place of Algernon Sidney Yancy, dec'd.

The Governor's Staff now consists of the following gentlemen: Joseph J. Erwin, of Burke; John W. Cameron, of Richmond; Robert T. Paine, of Edenton; Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington.

Raleigh Register.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Opinions of Henry Clay.—There is but one State in the Union, we willingly believe, that could have been deluded into the support of **Jas. K. Polk** as a better Tariff man than **Henry Clay**, and which, when the cheat is made manifest, can still cling to the fraudulent deceivers who pledged their personal honor to the truth of the wicked falsehood.

New Jersey, at any rate, is under no such delusion. She knew the men and her own interests, and she gave her support to that man for the Presidency whose whole public life had been given to the support and encouragement of American industry.

Falsehood and fraud overbore the true voice of the country, and Henry Clay was beaten by Jas. K. Polk. The fruits are now upon us; but not yet in all their bitterness: foreign war, destruction of the tariff, wasteful expenditure, and growing debt. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many a longing look should have been turned towards Ashland; and many a citizen, grateful for the benefits derived from the policy so ably sustained by Henry Clay, has desired to prove to him that defeat does not impair the memory of the heart, and that, although no longer in public life, his good services as a sound American statesman are freshly remembered.

It was under such an impulse that Messrs. **Albro, Hoyt & Co.**, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, manufacturers there of floor oilcloths, selected one of their most finished cloths—and the world affords none better nor handsomer—and having without the knowledge of Mr. Clay obtained the precise dimensions of the hall at Ashland, finished and fashioned the oilcloth exactly to fit, and then dispatched it to its destination, accompanied by a brief letter, in which they ask Mr. Clay's acceptance of that specimen of American manufactures, in token of their sense of his "many and great public services," and of "gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the interests of American labor." The oilcloth reached its destination safely, and its reception is thus acknowledged by Mr. Clay:

"Ashland, Sept. 10, 1846.

"Gentlemen: I received your favor of the 3d ultimo, several weeks ago, and I have within a few days past safely received the piece of floor oilcloth, to which it refers, which you have kindly presented to me, to cover the floor of my hall. It came in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. It now occupies the place for which it was designed, and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric, and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successfully compare with any piece of floor oilcloth manufactured in foreign countries or at home, that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for it.

"You have done me the favor to present me this valuable article, as you are pleased to state, for my 'many and great public services,' and as a token of your gratitude for my 'powerful advocacy of the interests of American industry.'

"I am happy, gentlemen, thus to have secured your approbation. In looking back from my retirement upon my public career, there is no part of my public exertions which I contemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, throughout the whole of it, I constantly, zealously, and faithfully gave to the industry of my own country. Its prosperity or adversity has been as infallibly marked by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection, as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has often encountered, has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been if the doctrines of free trade had always prevailed in our public councils. Whether it will be pushed back again to the same or any other extent by the Tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system and to embody those doctrines, remains to be seen. I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government. If there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large *deficit*. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent increase in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not the remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect payment by additional exportation of the products of the country. We in the West do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of an excess of importations, and pay for them in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial disorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide-spread ruin which would be occasioned by a constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have had experience enough of these fatal consequences whenever protection of our own industry has been inadequate.

"In all these views I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn out that our importations will continue to flourish and increase: that the country will continue to prosper; and that the revenue of the Government will be ample. Anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever counsels or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to find these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long sincerely adhered.

"In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance of my best wishes for the success of your beautiful manufacture, and for your health, happiness, and prosperity.

"I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't servant, H. CLAY.

"Messrs. Albro, Hoyt & Co."

Big Apple.—The editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser had presented to him, a few days ago, a golden pippin, which measured fifteen inches and a half in circumference, and weighed twenty-five ounces. It grew in N. Carolina, and the tree from which it was taken had on it a hundred apples in all, some twenty-five or thirty of them as large, or nearly so, as the one described above.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

THE MORMON WAR.

The events now taking place, or that have recently taken place, within the limits and jurisdiction of the state of Illinois, are most extraordinary; but still more extraordinary is the practical apathy with which they seem to be regarded. A civil war is positively carried on in a portion of the state, between two classes of citizens; a war not stirred up of a sudden, or originating in any casual excitement, but presenting itself as the final stage of a long, angry and bitter controversy, attended from time to time by incidental acts of violence. Is there no Government? Has nobody power and authority to put forth the strong hand in the name of law, and peace, and civilization, and humanity? Or if the power and authority exist, is there an utter lack of inclination? The Governor, or nominal Governor, Mr. Ford, is reported to have declared his opinion, in writing, that he knows and desires nothing better than for the belligerents "to fight it out;" his action certainly appears to be in accordance with the doctrine ascribed to him, for he remains perfectly quiet and leaves them to "fight it out" at their discretion.

The latest full account from the scene of strife that we have is in the St. Louis Republican of the 16th, furnished by a Mr. Parker, who saw the battles from a lookout on the top of the Mormon temple, in the city of Nauvoo. He says:—

At 12 o'clock, noon on the 10th the anti-Mormon army took up its line of march to Nauvoo. There were fifty-two platoons of footmen, averaging nine in each platoon, one hundred horsemen, and seventy-five artillery-men, besides from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in wagons, making, including officers, upward of eight hundred men.

They approached to within two miles of the temple; they were fired upon at their advance and flank guards by the Mormons, from a corn field. The fire was returned by the antis, first with small arms, and afterward a cannon, charged with grape shot, was discharged into the field. Squads of Mormons were afterward seen at various points, and were successively driven by the fire of the cannon, [illegible] within a mile of the temple. The Mormons [illegible] fired a cannon, but without effect.

The only artillery of the Mormons are some cannons they made [illegible] themselves out of the shafts of steamboats, which poorly answer the purpose and will give the antis great advantage over them, as they have five first rate six-pounders. I do not know certainly whether any blood was spilled yesterday or not—the antis claim to have killed several. They fired six pound balls into some houses where Mormons were stationed, one went entirely through a brick house. On the side of the antis none were killed or wounded. The cannonading lasted three hours, during which time fifty six guns were fired, about sixteen of which were fired by the Mormons.

It is said the Mormons make a fortress of the temple, and to-day the antis will probably try to batter it down with their six pounders. They tried a shot upon it yesterday, but the distance was too great for any effect. The Mormons will undoubtedly have to surrender. The success of the antis yesterday, in forcing the Mormons to retreat from every position they were found in, has given them new strength and vigor, and they are rapidly reinforcing. As the Mormons have shown resistance, I fear the temple will be destroyed.

After the firing of cannon ceased, the antis pitched their tents one mile west of the temple, near the La Harpe road, within the suburbs of Nauvoo.

Yesterday morning the antis proposed to compromise on terms very similar to those agreed upon with Gen. Singleton, only that the Mormons were to leave within thirty days, instead of sixty. This time the Mormons refused to accept.

In this fight no Mormons were killed and only two were wounded, not severely. The firing, therefore, must have been of the "long shot" kind, or the Mormons did not expose themselves with much hardihood.

The terms proposed by the anti-Mormons were that the Mormons should give up their arms and leave the state within thirty days—the writs against individuals to be served. Arms to be restored when the owners should have left the state with their goods and chattels. The anti-Mormons to march through the city, pledging themselves to molest neither person nor property unless attacked, and a competent force to be stationed in the city to enforce the conditions.

This proposal was rejected, not by the Mormons but by one Benjamin Clifford Jr., styling himself "Major commanding Illinois militia," on the ground that he was empowered to disperse the anti-Mormon force and that he could make no terms with them. He named three gentlemen, however, as commissioners to negotiate, and various propositions were exchanged through these, but nothing came of them, and on the 12th the fighting was renewed. The second battle is thus described.

The battle was resumed to-day at one o'clock, and lasted an hour and a half. From one hundred and eighty to two hundred shots were fired from the cannon of both sides. Those from the Mormons were entirely harmless; not a man or horse was injured by them, though they whistled past at almost every fire. The fire of the antis raked the city, rattling and crashing through those temporary Mormon buildings, but whether they did any execution upon life I could not learn.—The engagement with small arms lasted about half an hour.

The Mormons were intrenched in the houses and had greatly the advantage of the antis, who had to fire from an exposed position. Both parties fought well. The Mormons retreating as the cannons of the antis advanced, until the cannon balls of the latter were exhausted, when they retreated in good order back to their camp. The antis can effect nothing until they drive the Mormons from their houses with cannon ball. If they had had a sufficient supply of balls I believe they would have got possession of the city. There were none killed on the side of the antis, and six wounded; one, shot through the neck, between the jugular vein and the wind pipe, [Captain Smith, of Carthage,] it is thought mortally. George Weir, of Warsaw, was shot in the neck and severely wounded. The loss of the Mormons, either yesterday or to-day, has not been ascertained.

The Mormons have a species of gun they manufacture themselves, which they call sixteen shooters and which will discharge sixteen times without reloading. At a short distance they are very effective, and give the Mormons a great advantage over their enemies.

The antis will wait for a supply of cannon balls. They also expect reinforcements, and unless the Mormons force it upon them, I do not expect there will be a battle to-morrow.

Maj. Clifford, of John Tyler notoriety, former post master at Quincy, was in command of the Mormons to-day. Who will be in command to-morrow I cannot say.

The Republican says—

The Mormon force is estimated at from five hundred to six hundred, but our informant says they have very little ammunition, and are almost entirely destitute of provisions. He thinks that their destitution of provisions and ammunition must yet render them an easy conquest, although many of them, men and women, swear they will die on the soil before they will be driven away.

In many cases the balls fired by the antics are gathered up by the women and carried to the Mormon camp to be used again. Such of the women and children as can, have crossed the river to Montrose. Many of the new citizens have also gone over. Those who remain, it is thought, will sell their lives dearly. It is stated by some of the Mormon leaders, that they have a mine laid in the streets, by which they hope to effect great destruction of the antics if they gain an entrance into the city.

By telegraph we have accounts three days later—that is, to the 15th—of a more hopeful nature. According to these, on the 15th instant a committee of fifty, appointed by the citizens of Carthage, went into Nauvoo, and held a conference with the leaders of the Nauvoo forces, the result of which was that a cessation of hostilities for two days was agreed upon; and it was hoped, with some confidence, that the antagonistic parties would, in the course of that time, be able to reconcile their differences sufficiently to dispense with any farther fighting.

Before the arrangement for an armistice was agreed upon, several skirmishes took place between the opposing parties; but it does not appear that they were attended with any serious results.

The Mormon War.—It is strange, and certainly not creditable, with what indifference the American people regard the proceedings in and about Nauvoo. There is a wickedness in them sufficient to call a curse upon a country—a precedent potent to excite and vindicate evils that may convulse the country. It is a civil war of the most guilty, disgraceful, and dangerous character. Considerable armies are embodied and armed on either side, and are preparing to imbrue their hands in blood. The cause of the quarrel is as to the privilege of rapine. Yet, though these terrible facts are ringing through the land, scarce a journal expresses a word of reprehension. The Locofoco Governor says, *in writing* (the letter has been published,) that it is better to let them fight it out.—For such a sentiment, and for his course in accordance with it, he deserves immediate impeachment. It is the primary duty of the State to suppress with the strong hand this disgraceful war. Failing the State, it is the duty of the General Government. Yet, though the progress of this guilty war is daily paraded in the papers, all are content. We repeat that it is a crime in which we all participate, and one sufficient to call down a curse upon the country.—*North American.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

In its loyal haste to contradict every thing from a Whig source which questions the wisdom of any department, bureau, or officer, high or low, of the Administration, the government paper sometimes falls into very amusing blunders. The following is one of the latest, if not one of the most laughable. Having transferred to our columns, from the St. Louis Republican, an article pointing out some improprieties in the issue of certain Treasury drafts to a Paymaster in Missouri the *Union* conceived itself bound, of course, to attack the writer's positions, and accordingly, in its number of Friday night, dashed away at them furiously. It comments on this passage:

"The St. Louis article [illegible] sub-treasury law passed *subsequent* to the [illegible] to Major Walker of the immense sum of Treasury drafts to which we have alluded."

Well, says the *Union* says, is the assertion of the St. Louis article; and here is the *Union's* denial of that assertion.—The reader may be incredulous, but we quote the *Union* verbatim:

"Now the law passed on the 6th August, 1846, and the whole amount of drafts issued to Major Walker was on the 10th July, 1846, being twenty-two days before instead of subsequent to the passage of that law."

The St. Louis writer says "the Sub-treasury law passed subsequent to the issue of the drafts." "No, (says the *Union,*) not so; the drafts were issued before the passage of the law."

Heard any one ever the like? We suppose that the difficulties of its post may account for an occasional momentary bewilderment; but the organ is getting decidedly out of tune, we fear.

A DIFFERENCE WITHOUT A DISTINCTION.

"Misfortunes never come alone," (they say,) and thus, in its eagerness to contradict the St. Louis writer, the government paper falls into the additional blunder of contradicting itself. In its number of August 21, in an article defending the Treasury Department from some blame on the subject of these Treasury drafts, the *Union* contained this statement:

"Some of these Treasury drafts have been issued in June last, not [illegible], as some would insist, for the purpose of evading the law, for, we repeat, the law has not prohibited their issue. *Others have been issued since, and some in the current month.*" (August.)

Such was its statement on the 21st of August; yet in the paper of Friday night last, the 18th of September, it presents us *e contra*, with the following admission:

"The whole amount of these Treasury drafts issued was $550,000. The first issue was on the 23d June, 1846, and the last issue on the 22d July, 1846. None have been issued since, or will be issued."

Thus, in August, this sentinel, defender, and organ of the Executive, says "the law has not prohibited the issue of these drafts, and some have been issued in the current month." Yet, in September, (oblivious of what it said in August,) it asserts that "the last issue was on the 22d July, and *none have been issued since.*" Alas!

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A Florida paper nominates George M. Dallas as the successor of Mr. Polk—a nomination which we shall be very happy to see ratified by its party.

James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for that office in 1844, has addressed a letter to his brother fanatics, declaring that he does not desire to be a candidate in 1848, inasmuch as his infirm health renders him incompetent to perform the duties of the office! He need have no anxiety on that point, unless the Locofocos, grateful to him for the assistance rendered to Mr. Polk in the last canvass, should take him up as their candidate, on the principle that one good turn deserves another—an event not very likely to happen, however, notwithstanding he is a disciple of the "free trade" school, even to the extent of Direct Taxation.

We are glad to see, that, with very few exceptions, the Whigs seem indisposed to plunge precipitately and prematurely into the canvass. A Delaware Whig paper is almost the only exception to this remark that we are aware of. It has placed the name of John M. Clayton at the head of its editorial column as the Whig candidate for that office, and persists in keeping it there, in opposition to the wish of that distinguished gentleman. The last National Intelligencer says: "We have reason to know, and we feel authorized to state, that Mr. Clayton's feelings are entirely opposed to this proceeding; that it is his sole ambition and aim to serve his country with the devotion of all his talents and energies in his post as a Senator of the United States; while, as a good [illegible] and a good Whig he will always [illegible] readiness to advocate the elect[illegible] Presidential candidate whom the W[illegible] party, in its wisdom, at its own [illegible] may select as the best man for th[illegible] and the Republic."—*Richmond* [illegible]

DEMOCRACY.

The word Democracy, which [illegible] means something, is getting [illegible] odor, as to be used for almost any [illegible] good) purpose. Some time [illegible] Keystone, in this city, [illegible] in which the writer stated that Mr. [illegible] was about to withdraw [illegible] from the Union.—(The wish was [illegible] Harry, to that thought?) [illegible] editor of the Union [illegible] tradicts the rumor, and [illegible] under the nose of the [illegible] Keystone, saying [illegible] neighbor "*professing* [illegible] The Robert Le Diable [illegible] stands his position, [illegible] shaving the President [illegible] may father a refractory [illegible] wag his tongue [illegible] sengered Executive [illegible] But the gallant Col[illegible] takes the State [illegible] turns upon him [illegible] lowing remarks:

"As to our 'professing' [illegible] only say that our Democracy [illegible] tioned before [illegible] gation of anti-Democratic [illegible] of denying [illegible] turns out to be [illegible] from the Union [illegible] impeach our Dem[illegible] over the [illegible] true in our [illegible] voting the [illegible] tee. One instance [illegible] to treat the [illegible] in the Cabinet. [illegible] change [illegible] two weeks [illegible] from the Navy Dep[illegible] if the Chairman [illegible] gress from the [illegible] men may have [illegible]

"The Whig [illegible] a New Ha[illegible] liberal Whig [illegible] to a co[illegible] with the Abolition[illegible]

It happens [illegible] tionists of Maine [illegible] own candidates [illegible] some seven or eight [illegible] Governor. Now [illegible] neither Whig nor L[illegible] presume to be the A[illegible] Party" candidates. [illegible] be as the *Union* st[illegible] scientious point [illegible] aversion to the support [illegible] but that party thought [illegible] Democrats and have [illegible] We do not remember [illegible] Union express [illegible] support when that [illegible] ton Governor of Massa[illegible] do not think that to the [illegible] ted that the election [illegible] any the less acceptable [illegible] feted by the votes of the A[illegible]

Native A[illegible]

Beautiful Effects.—A [illegible] English gentleman [illegible] dressed to a friend in this city [illegible] of parties on the passage of the [illegible] which will enable Great Britain [illegible] the American market [illegible] and he adds:

"Let the American [illegible] potatoes, we are certain [illegible]

How [illegible] contents of public [illegible] British tables, [illegible] our manufacturers [illegible] potatoes. [illegible] Hear that, N. [illegible] Ripka! hear that, Dennis [illegible] that, all of you! [illegible] and store them in [illegible] British need them [illegible] Oh! the wonderful results [illegible] istration. Beautiful [illegible] doings of the present [illegible] country! We give [illegible] the north of Europe, [illegible] to any body, [illegible] British, and the [illegible] Providence [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] potatoes [illegible] administration that [illegible] almost provokes [illegible] course, obtains from [illegible] sion for our people to [illegible] become hewers of wood and [illegible] water, for foreign capitalists and [illegible]

U. S. [illegible]

The "California" Ex[illegible] expedition of [illegible] ket." Like every thing else [illegible] tration has done, all [illegible] ing direct. After [illegible] promises of land in California, [illegible] have cleared for "Oregon" and [illegible] "Rio Janeiro and a market." [illegible] members of this disorganized [illegible] meet, preparatory to taking California [illegible] know not, but probably, we are [illegible] informed as the originators of [illegible] We are glad the ships have [illegible] suppose the commander [illegible] by the direction of the President, [illegible] the Colonel from Washington [illegible] haste and with as little ceremony as Lady Macbeth dismissed her guests, wh[illegible] told not to stand upon the order of their going, *but go.* The California [illegible] need not hurry; the rangers will not [illegible] there in six months.

The troops are all on board, and the [illegible] ready for sea, and will sail this morning under convoy of the ship of war Preble. The dispute about the clothes has been settled; the soldiers keep the clothes, but a deduction of twenty per cent. has been made upon the original charge.

New York Express.

Extensive Fire at Georgetown, S. C.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst., a fire broke out in the millinery shop of Mrs. McWilliams, and raged until the whole square, (the most valuable in the town,) was destroyed, with the exception of two buildings. The following are the names of the sufferers, most of their property being destroyed, viz: Miss Charlotte Joseph, Samuel Joseph, S. Wilmot, Col. Lathers, George Durant, Dr. Miller, Stephen Farrow, David Wils[illegible], Rev. Mr. Howard, Dr. Bird, and Mr. Dozier. Dr. Prior's house and the Library room were saved. About thirty buildings in all were destroyed.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT CHERAW, S. C.

In conformity to the recommendation of a Rail Road Meeting, held at Bennettsville on the 20th day of July last, a large number of Delegates from parts of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, assembled in the Town Hall of Cheraw on Monday, 14th September, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion of A. M. McIver, Esq., the Hon. Thomas E. Powe was called to the Chair, and Gowan Bryan, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, having expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, invited the Delegates in attendance to enroll their names. Whereupon, the following names were enrolled, viz:

From the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, Va.—William Boylan.

From Raleigh, N. C.—William Boylan, James [illegible]

From Fayetteville, N. C.—Edward Lee Winslow, Arch'd A. T. Smith, John K. McGune, Jas. [illegible], John MacRae.

From Richmond County, N. C.—Francis A. Terry, H. W. Covington, Walter L. Steele, John C. McL[illegible], John W. Covington, A. S. McD[illegible] [illegible] John McQueen, [illegible] J. McQ[illegible] [illegible] R. L. [illegible]

From Robeson County, N. C.—John W. M[illegible] [illegible]

From Marlborough District, S. C.—J. B. [illegible] John McQueen, [illegible] W. T. Ellerbe, [illegible] D. McRae, R. N. Rogers, B. B. Rogers, Joshua David, W. R. [illegible], M. C. McN[illegible], Charles A. [illegible], B. D. Townsend, J. W. Harrington, E. W. Goodwin, E. B. [illegible] C. W. Dudley, J. E. David.

From Chesterfield District, S. C.—D. S. Harllee, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion of A. M. McIver, Esq.,

[illegible]

The Committee consisted of A. M. McIver, J[illegible] M[illegible], James Wright, James H. [illegible] and John A. Inglis.

The meeting adjourned to half past [illegible] P. M.

HALF PAST [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

object, to appoint Delegates to another Rail Road Convention, to be held in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the first Wednesday in November next.

On motion of Col. D. S. Harllee,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the papers of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, Charleston, and Columbia.

On motion of Col. D. S. Harllee,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The Convention was, at various periods during the progress of the proceedings, addressed by Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq. and Col. John MacRae, of Fayetteville; F. A. Terry, Esq., H. W. Covington, Esq., and Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond county, N. C.; Gen. John McQueen, and Col. W. T. Ellerbe, of Marlborough District; and Hon. Thos. E. Powe, Dr. M. MacLean, Col. D. S. Harllee, A. M. McIver, Esq., J. W. Burn, Esq., and John A. Inglis, Esq., of Chesterfield District.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, *President*.

C. W. Dudley, }
A. Macfarlan, } *Secretaries*.
E. P. Ervin, }

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago *via* Port Lavacca and Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 12th, Lavacca on the 14th and Galveston on the 15th.

By this arrival we have news from Camargo to the 7th inst. Gen. Taylor had crossed the San Juan the day before [illegible] [illegible] on the morning of the 7th. The commands of Gen. Worth and Col. P. F. Smith were stationed at the latter place awaiting the arrival of Gen. Taylor. The whole force on the march to Monterey is estimated at about 12,000 men.

Gen. Patterson was left in command of all the volunteers from Camargo to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Gen.'s Butler and Quitman are accompanying Gen. Taylor. He has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Camargo.—In a private letter from a friend at Point Isabel, received by the Telegraph, we find a postscript written as the boat was on the point of departure, to the following effect:

"I have just seen an extract from a letter from Capt. S—— which says that Canales has been taken prisoner."

We have no other allusion to the report.

New Orleans Picayune Sept. 20.

A soldier by the name of King, by birth from the old Granite State, (New Hampshire) was among others of the same regiment (the 3d infantry) advancing to do his best in the action, when he came to the rear of the artillery that Capt. May was charging on. Some of the party shot the gunner, who had already touched the quick-match with his port-fire, when King ran up and pulled the match from the cannon before it had burnt to the powder. This gallant feat was performed in sight of a thousand Mexicans; and, in so doing, it is estimated he saved at least fifty lives, as Captain May's squadron was within one hundred and fifty yards of the mouth of the cannon at the time. The cannon was loaded with grape-shot.

The great Barbecue to Senator Crittenden and Garrett Davis, near Frankfort, on the 12th inst. was attended by about 2000 persons. The speeches delivered on the occasion by the distinguished guests are said to have been exceedingly able and eloquent.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 26—Merchant's Co's boat B. Berry, with freight for E W Willkings, A W Steele, H & E J Lilly, J M Beasley, Murchison, Reid & Co, Gardner & McKethan, R W Hardie, J H & J Martine, and C A Brown, of this place; and for J & C J Cowes, Dr C C Covington, J P Leak, A H Moss & Co, Melchor & Shinpoch, J & R Wincoff & Co, J A Worth & Co, C Hall, J P Covington, and W J McConnell, of the interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846.

FIRE.—On Saturday last about half past 1 o'clock P. M., the dwelling house on Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. C. Caison and owned by the Estate of the late Gen. Ayer, caught fire (supposed to be from a spark on the roof) and was totally consumed. Mr. Caison sustained no loss, we understand, except in the removal of some of the furniture, all of which was taken out. There was no insurance on the building.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—The Whigs in the Northern States are making vigorous preparations for the approaching elections this Fall.

The New York Whig State Convention has nominated Hon. John Young for Governor, and Hamilton Fish Esq. for Lieut. Governor.

In Massachusetts, the Convention has nominated Gov. Briggs for re-election, and John Reed for Lieut. Governor.

The Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia held one of the largest political meetings ever held in that city on Wednesday evening last. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. John Sergeant was appointed President of the meeting by acclamation. A preamble and resolutions, offered by J. Randall, Esq., was unanimously adopted. By the last resolution, the meeting resolved to support the Hon. John Swift for Mayor; and Messrs. Edward J. Morris, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John M. Coleman, and Robert T. Conrad, for Congress.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Randall, J. R. Chandler, J. R. Ingersoll, E. J. Morris, Loocey of Tenn., Nesbitt of New York, and Duncan of New Orleans.

In Maryland the Whigs are making [illegible] [illegible] for the approaching election.

"*Negotiating as to a Loan, a Repudiating State in the Union.*"—This we learn is to be the answer of the British capitalists to any and all applications for a loan by this government; and it would appear that these capitalists have been *sounded* by our wise Secretary of the Treasury. It was a matter of hope [illegible], before the Tariff of 1842 was passed, to obtain a loan from British capitalists. However, as the Administration have played, by the Tariff of 1846 into the hands of the British manufacturers, they supposed, we may conclude, they could borrow money from England without difficulty. It would seem not to be the case. We have no idea of any other [illegible] [illegible] the United States. This is a [illegible] but if the people of this country will put men in power who [illegible] [illegible] to the true interests of the nation, we cannot be surprised at the consequences.

Now we are no alarmists. We wish not to damp the ardor or repress the zeal of any man; but if the reduction of the Tariff does not flood the country with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to ship specie to pay [illegible] [illegible]—if we do not find that the specie will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we shall be [illegible]. If we do not find our country with a debt of 50 to 100 millions before this Mexican war is ended, we shall congratulate the President and his party. We are [illegible] [illegible] of "Free Trade," but we do think, whatever may be said of the American system, one remark is true and incontrovertible, that the country by that system, in all the elements composing a great and powerful nation, has been advanced 50 years ahead of what she would have been without protection to our domestic industry. Will the capitalists of our own country loan to the Government? We shall see. Mr. Secretary Walker is expected in the city of New York, the papers state, to ascertain what can be done about a loan of five or ten millions.

NEGOTIATION WITH MEXICO.—In regard to the recent rumors that Mexico had refused to negotiate with the United States, the "Union" of Saturday night last says: "We can state, upon competent authority, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the government of the United States, until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coasts. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer the President's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th.)

MEDIATION.—By reference to the sketch of the debate in the British House of Commons, in another column, it will be perceived that the British Government have proffered mediation between this country and Mexico. What the result will be is not known, although it is believed that it will be rejected. In regard to this matter the "Union" says:—

> "On our part, therefore, no mediation is called for. If the British government can, by its counsels, persuade Mexico to awake to her true interests, and to meet us in a spirit of justice in such a negotiation, there can be no reasonable objection on our part that such counsels should be given. But English interference, in any form, *to fix the terms, and prescribe the condition of peace*, is not to be sanctioned, and cannot be sanctioned for a moment. We know our rights and our wrongs. England can tell us nothing of either. We shall redress the one, and shall vindicate the other; and we must be left to ourselves to judge of the sufficiency and the seasonableness of that vindication and that redress."

Vote for Governor.—Official Returns have been received at the Office of Secretary of State, from all the Counties (save one) of the election for Governor. The missing one is Camden, where the Whig majority uniformly ranges from 400 to 500. The result, with the exception of Camden, stands thus:

Graham, (Whig)	42,682
Shepard, (Loco)	35,343
Present majority,	7,209

Raleigh Register.

We observe in a Report made by a Committee of the citizens of Charleston, on the subject of the Wilmington and Charleston Rail Road, that they appear to be disposed, *at this time*, to give the go-by to the scheme of a Rail Road from Wilmington to Charleston. On the plans of our sister town we have no comment to make—she doubtless knows her own welfare. But we call the attention of the public in all the Cape Fear region, and in the Western part of North Carolina, to that portion of this Report assigning the reasons for wishing to delay any action in regard to the Rail Road from Wilmington *for the present*. Among others, because they perceive efforts made to build up a Railway to carry off and more effectually secure the trade of Buncombe county in North Carolina, and to extend the branch road from Camden in South Carolina to Charlotte in North Carolina,—bringing the fertile Valley of the Catawba under the influence of Charleston, &c.

Now are we forever to be in North Carolina tributary to Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other? Will not these cool calculations of a sister State, as to the productions of our own State being drawn off to enrich the city of Charleston and citizens of South Carolina, rouse the State pride of North Carolinians, and induce them to open upon our own market towns the trade of Buncombe and the Valley of the Catawba? Are we to be made a prey to Virginia and South Carolina? We cannot blame these States for wishing to secure the trade from Western Carolina, nor have we anything to say about our Western brethren carrying on their trade with the city of Charleston or the towns of South Carolina. The roads to those markets are so much better. But we do feel that their trade ought to come and aid in building up our own market towns; and it would come if we would, as we ought to do, afford them good roads. The Legislature of North Carolina ought to look into this matter, and if nothing else, build a good Turnpike Road to the West.

MAINE.

Returns of the recent election in Maine have been received from nearly the whole State, and exhibit the following result, as compared with last year:

1846.		1845.	
Dana, Loco	29,782	Anderson, Loco	30,597
Bronson, Whig	28,116	Morse, Whig	21,410
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scattering	5,705
Loco Senators,	22[illegible]5		
Whig do.	1,297		
Scattering,	3,558		
Not Loco success,	5,622		

There is of course no election of Governor by the people. The complexion of the Legislature is still in some doubt. The Whigs will probably have a small majority in the House, and the chances are that they will also have the Senate.

In the first Congressional district, Hammons (Loco) is probably elected; in the third, Bradbury (Whig.) In the others it is believed there has been no election.

THE MEXICAN WAR A "WAR OF RECONCILIATION."—A letter from an officer of the Army, published in one of the New Orleans papers, exposes in pretty strong language the policy of the Administration in prosecuting a *war of reconciliation* in Mexico—a war upon the government and rulers, by means of which to *reconcile* and *keep* the good will of the people. We make a few extracts:—

> "General Taylor," says the writer, "has been instructed to carry on what is called 'a war of reconciliation;' that is, to make all the *citizens* of Mexico our friends, by paying them a high price for every thing, and not appropriating any of their property to our use without remunerating them; thus, as we proceed into the interior, occupying the towns on our way, it is thought that, by pursuing this *reconciliation policy*, we will gain the friendship of these people, and win them over to our cause, by telling them that we are not making war upon them, but upon the usurpers of power, their oppressors—or, in a word, upon the *Government of Mexico* only. For the injury it has done us! By pursuing this *reconciliation policy*, it is thought that we will [illegible] cripple and enfeeble the forces of Mexico, and in this way soon make them sue for peace; and, in case of a *retreat*, that these people will favor and cover us! It remains to be seen how this *war of reconciliation* will work. For my part, what little I have seen of its operations, I am perfectly disgusted with it, and am totally opposed to it, as being unwise, impolitic, and ridiculous.
>
> "This policy of pursuing a *war of reconciliation* is unparalleled and unprecedented in the history of warfare. What do you suppose the people of the United States would think, in case England was at war with us, if it were told us that England did not wish to make war with the people of the United States, but with the President and Congress only; and that they would pay us the highest price for every thing, in order to facilitate the war, and make us their friends? Would it not be insulting us? Is it not insulting to the Mexican people, then? To give you an idea how this war of reconciliation is working, I have only to tell you that this *policy* has turned the Mexicans into extortioners, and that the American volunteers and soldiers, with the little pittance of pay which they receive from the Government for support, are here liable to the severest imposition whenever they are forced to buy from these wretches. For instance, they charge *a bit for four eggs*, and frequently a picayune apiece; washing, two dollars per dozen; and every thing else in proportion. And, strange to say, too, these treacherous devils, who, before the arrival of our army, never saw a cent once in a month, are now becoming rich at the expense of the poor soldiers. Our Government certainly cannot know the character of these people, or it would never pursue such a course in the prosecution of this war. The idea, for instance, of paying a 'citizen' fifty cents for a *melon*, when three months ago he would gladly have accepted three cents, or a *quartier*, in order to obtain his friendship, is ridiculous; for if he should know that you had fifty cents more in your pocket, and that it could only be obtained by cutting your throat, and a good opportunity offered, he would do it to a certainty. General Taylor and the Government are mistaken if they think to gain the support of this people in this way. And in case of a forced retreat on our part, they would be the first to massacre us for the sake of plunder. The fact is, that robbing and smuggling is a part of their education; and they are no better than so many Arabs. Now, if it be the object of our Government to *buy* a peace, why, in the name of God, not do so at once, and save further loss of life? For I do assure you it could be purchased at one-half the price *which the war will cost us* in pursuing this course of reconciliation. The Mexican soldiers never dress in uniform here, and we cannot distinguish them, of course, from citizens, which gives them a double advantage over us. They come into our camps, spy out all our movements, and keep the enemy continually advised of all our operations. Thus it is impossible to go on any expedition, or to undertake any secret service without their knowing all about it, and taking methods to defeat us."

The U. S. Surveying Brig Washington, Lieut. Bache, commanding, has just arrived at Philadelphia, having been towed to within 50 miles of the Capes by the U. S. Frigate Constitution, homeward bound. She was in the late gale off Cape Hatteras and had nearly every soul washed overboard. All, however, succeeded in regaining the deck except Lieut. Bache and ten of the crew, who have found a watery grave. One poor fellow, as he passed astern, waved his hat in token of adieu, and the driving spray hid him forever from sight.

We are often surprised at what may be accomplished by an individual,—at the difficulties he will encounter and vanquish: in truth, the man is often surprised himself at finding that by exertions and success, he knows not how often, that which appeared a mountain has been reduced to a mole-hill. Industry, prudence and perseverence have their reward. If this reward be not found in the complete fulfilment of one's wishes, there will be a compensation in the good opinion of his fellow-men, and certainly in the joys of an approving conscience, with which no stranger can intermeddle. We should be careful, then, when we have entered on a lawful pursuit, not to be turned away by trifling and slight causes; not to be frightened by imaginary fears; not to be dispirited by want of present success; not to be impatient if we see no fruit. We are striving, and if striving lawfully, we may be assured that in due time we shall reap if we faint not. The trial to each man is in striving, yea, in *striving lawfully*. It is a noble sight to see a man, a young man, conscious of his powers of usefulness, anxious to excel, preparing himself for the task of being useful, by all means in his power, suffering no moment to be lost; laying up his stores of knowledge; modestly awaiting and patiently bearing the delay when his time to enter the lists shall arrive.

Many of our young men in the present day, and we think particularly about this place, present this subject of admiration and contemplation. No community, for its population, presents a larger number of young men, of high qualifications for usefulness in every respect. Many of them have selected a profession, in which to attain eminence demands the most devoted application and great mental exertion.—Some rise into business apparently with ease; some are by the most fortunate circumstances elevated to stations of emolument at once, or to an honorable position. These are not always evidences of any great merit—popular favor in this free country does not always discriminate wisely. Those treasures which are found on the surface of the earth, exposed to public gaze, are not always the richest and most valuable.

Young men should be fostered, and as they exhibit merit should be placed in positions affording them opportunities to test their qualifications for usefulness. It will be invariably found that great talents and great acquirements are accompanied with modesty and diffidence of deportment.—The stream which is deepest will hold on its way most silently. Those treasures which are most valuable are imbedded in the mountain. Never give up, when laboring lawfully.

"Never give up! If adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup;
And the best counsel in all your distresses
Is the stout watchword of NEVER GIVE UP."

ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.—Elections will be held in October in the following States: In Georgia and Arkansas on the 5th; in South Carolina on the 12th; and in Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 13th.

Federal Court.—The times of holding the District Court of North Carolina, have been again changed by Congress. Hereafter, they are to be held in this City, on the *first* Monday of June and December, in each and every year.—*Ral. Register.*

A Disappointed Party.—The remnant of the *Fifty-four-forties* in the West are giving vent to their wrath in such manifestations as this, which the Ohio Statesman, with some severe strictures of its own, copies from the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Ohio:

> "*Resolved*, That President Polk, in his truckling to the South, and his crouching to the growlings of the British lion, has been guilty of an inconsistency and treachery too base to be forgiven, and a wrong dishonorable to the nation, and has forfeited all claims to our confidence and respect."

Trade and Travel on the Lakes.—The Milwaukie Gazette announces the arrival of the steamer Empire thus: "She had 960 paying passengers on her list, and was filled with freight. About 475 passengers and 70 tons of merchandize, furniture, &c., were landed at this port."

Jeremy Taylor on Calumny.—"There is no worse devil," saith Jeremy Taylor, "than a devilish tongue. Were I a legislator I would enact a law, that every one who spoke evil of his fellow-creature, should be condemned to a fine, *could he not fully substantiate his charge*; and that the author of every slander and falsehood should lose his tongue. Then, perchance, there might be peace in Israel. But in the present blessed state of society, it is really fearful and heart-sickening to think how entirely one is in the power of these said tongues, what may not be propagated to one's disadvantage during absence, and how many reputations have been victimized during the babbling moments of a morning visit."

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 23d inst., at Lebanon Chapel, Wrightsville Sound, by Rev. Dr. Drane, **EDWARD A. CUSHING**, Esq. to Miss **MARY BURR**, daughter of Talcott Burr, Esq. of Wilmington.

At Springfield, Mass., on the 16th instant, Mr. **GURDON S. DEMING**, of this town, to Miss **HARRIET MUNN**, of Springfield.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday afternoon, the 25th inst., after a brief but painful illness of four days, **JOSEPH**, youngest surviving son of [illegible] and Frances Mitchell, aged about 10 years. "There is but a step between us and death."

At Little Rockfish, **JOSEPH LAMON**, son of Mr. Malcom Lamon, aged about 19 years.

In Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the 15th inst., Miss **LUCINDA S.**, daughter of the Hon. Robert Martin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16—Schr. Monsoon from Philadelphia. 17—Brig Sarah Bentley from New York; Schs. Lark from Charleston, L. P. Smith from N. York. 18—Brig Orb from Matanzas; Schs. W[illegible] from Baltimore, John Horton from P[illegible], J. Spofford from N. York, [illegible] Hannah and Abigail from ditto, [illegible] Sarah Jane from Plattsburg, [illegible] county, Sarah Ann from [illegible] from ditto. 20—Brig W. [illegible] from [illegible]; Schrs. Samuel Hyman from [illegible], Zenobia from Mattamuskeet. 21—[illegible] from Bath, Me., [illegible] from [illegible] St. Helena from Boston, [illegible] 23—Brig Franklin from Bath, Me.; Schrs. John [illegible] from New River, Olive from New York. 24—Schrs. American Eagle from Philadelphia, [illegible] Louisa from ditto, Marion from [illegible], J. D. Jones from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Brandy, peach,	[illegible]	Iron,	[illegible]
Do. apple,	[illegible]	Molasses,	[illegible]
Bacon,	9 a 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a [illegible]	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour,	[illegible]	Wheat,	[illegible]
Feathers,	26 a 2[illegible]	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Pork,	[illegible]	Beeswax,	[illegible]
Peas,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3-4 Brown Sheeting,			[illegible]
Cotton Yarn, 5 a 10,			[illegible]

REMARKS.—Cotton [illegible] [illegible] dull and declining [illegible] 5 to 10. Corn 50 to 60. [illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[illegible] 31 cts. [illegible] Lumber, [illegible] Lard [illegible]

At Charleston, [illegible] At Cheraw, [illegible]

[illegible]

Odd Fellows' School.

THE Trustees announce to the public that the Female School, under the supervision of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, will be re-opened on the 12th day of October next. The [illegible] reputation of Mrs. [illegible] as [illegible] instructress, are deemed sufficient to insure the patronage of Parents and Guardians.

TERMS.—Three Dollars and 25 cents per quarter, payable in advance. [illegible] low rate of Tuition [illegible] except in extraordinary cases. Books, &c. furnished *free of cost.*

The Trustees have no [illegible] ing this School as one of the best. The plan of instruction is on the [illegible] Application to be made to J. M. Stedman, [illegible] and Treasurer.

J. WINSLOW,
A. A. T. SMITH,
D. G. McRAE,
J. SMITH,
J. M. STEDMAN,

Sept. 28, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate [illegible] Payne, his wife and [illegible] children.

Sept. 28, 1846.

Stop the Runaway!

RANAWAY from this place on Saturday night last, a negro man named

[illegible]

Commonly calling himself JAMES LORD, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, not very dark complexion, common size, about 41 years of age, has rather full lips, and large eyes. He is said to be [illegible] He has been for some years engaged as a Pressman in the "Observer Office," and was formerly a Cooper.

He has taken with him a considerable quantity of clothing, the various articles of which are not recollected. He had on when he left a pair of light cotton pantaloons and a round jacket, and has taken with him [illegible] nearly new [illegible] He can read and write [illegible]

He has lately [illegible] [illegible] above the [illegible] [illegible] acted, and he may probably [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

He was raised in Wilmington [illegible] have gone to that place, but my impression is that he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the free States. If he has free papers, or a passport permitting him to travel, they are forged.

The owner of said slave, the Editor of the Observer, is at present at the North; consequently I do not feel authorised in offering any specific reward; but have no hesitation in saying that whoever will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be got back, will be *liberally rewarded*.

J. B. N[illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1846.

P. S. From information received [illegible] no doubt about Wilmington.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 2, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle, Boston:

Dear Sir,—[illegible] you, to all who are suffering with [illegible] complaint, and advise and recommend all such to use at once Dr. Wistar's great [illegible] medicine which I sincerely believe [illegible] be possible; and not waste their time and money on the many trashy and worthless [illegible] of the day. One year ago last [illegible] cold, which settled at once upon my lungs. I was soon obliged to take my room. A severe cough followed, and I soon lost my appetite, and consequently my strength. I became very much reduced, suffered severe pain in the side, breast, shoulders, &c. [illegible] large quantities [illegible] with blood. [illegible] obliged to consult a physician [illegible] relief. I became [illegible] situation my family [illegible] not live long. Fortunately [illegible] tar's pamphlets, and, like a drowning man catching at straws, I took courage, and sent immediately for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My disease was so deeply rooted, however, that I was obliged to get a second and a third bottle before I began to improve perceptibly. [illegible] til I had taken two more bottles [illegible] prove, I soon regained my appetite and strength. I continued to grow better until the summer, when I was able to do a day's work on my farm every day, and have continued so to do. My health has not been better for four years than at this time. To your invaluable medicine, now so universally popular, I feel indebted, through Providence, for the preservation of my life. Try it for yourselves.

Signed, WILLIAM BEATTY.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beatty, and know his statement to be true, and that he is entitled to the full confidence of the public.

Signed, JOSEPH STEWARD.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina [illegible] in the town of Wadesborough, on the [illegible] inst., called in consequence of the death of Col. [illegible] P. Hammond, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to call from among us, our esteemed friend and brother officer, Col. [illegible] P. Hammond:

Resolved, [illegible] respect for our deceased brother [illegible] badge of mourning [illegible]

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and that a copy [illegible] the family of the deceased.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DENNIS GRADY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cheaper than Ever.

G. & [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, [illegible]

[illegible]

WARRENTON [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

HENRY BRANSON has just received a good assortment of the above articles, and also a large assortment of superior CROCKERY WARE.

[illegible] Tanners' Oil, prime.

Sept. 5, 1845. 27-6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and report as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt, 150 hhds. prime Molasses, On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

[illegible] the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine [illegible] and colored so that no climate will [illegible] in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at [illegible] if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

[illegible], with all the latest improvements, [illegible] furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Aug. 18. 24-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Cutchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Liebeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, [illegible] Jr's Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, [illegible] cost, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in good order.

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug 19, 1845. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice [illegible]; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground [illegible] Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. [illegible]

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

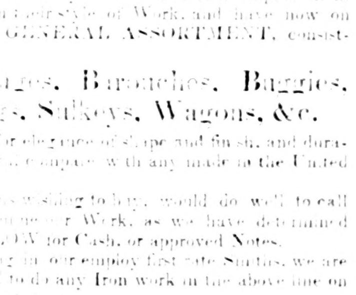
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on reasonable terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of construction, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the [illegible].

[illegible] Work warranted for twelve months.

The Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUN SMITH [illegible]

[illegible]

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 00; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boys, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
30 casks Lime,
10 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
5 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
5 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Paris [illegible]; Prints; Cambric Ginghams; Organdie [illegible] Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawns; Alpacas; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Cambric; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; Bird and Russia Diaper; [illegible] Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gamboons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; [illegible] Kid [illegible] Fans; Black [illegible] Hose; [illegible] Bonnets; Straw and Willow [illegible]

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Laguira and Manilla Coffee; [illegible] Black Tea; Pepper; Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; [illegible]; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, [illegible]

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, [illegible] and Sheetings, Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, [illegible] Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cords; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankeens; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hose; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; [illegible] worsted and cotton Bareges; Bonnets; Alpacas; Silk Bareges and Berage Scarfs; [illegible] and [illegible] Hose; Gloves; Hose; [illegible]; Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Reynolds' spool Cotton and Morfitt's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; [illegible] and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adzes; Hoes; Compasses; Axes; [illegible] Saws; Curry Combs; Augers; Carpenters' brass [illegible] Locks; chest, [illegible] and drawer Locks; [illegible] steel, mill and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens [illegible] Ovens [illegible]

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1846. [illegible]

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Colvin's Statute Reserve, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3.

For sale by

July 13. E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

J. S. & R. Williams *vs.* John Pankey.
J. Williams, Pankey & Co. *vs.* same.
Bethune B. McKenzie *vs.* same.
Tristram Bostick *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the land of Anzy Pankey, dec'd,—1345 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of these Attachments, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

Mary Gibson *vs.* Noah Gibson and others, heirs at law of William Gibson, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, two of the Defendants in this Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

[illegible] Northern-built BUGGIES,

[illegible] for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

29tf

[illegible]

E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE, 5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon, cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Satins; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and Crape Balzarines; [illegible] Gingham Lawns; twilled, embroid. and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars, Chemisettes; [illegible] silk Hose; pink, blue, and black Crape; [illegible] Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; [illegible] Fringes; Parasols; Shawls; [illegible] and white lace [illegible] Gloves; [illegible] Skirts; [illegible] Insertings; [illegible] Sewing silk; Buttons; [illegible] Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; straw, silk, Florence, [illegible] and [illegible] Bonnets; a large assortment of Umbrellas, Parasols and [illegible]; Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Crockery; [illegible] Groceries, and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER
"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."
THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of [illegible] that they have made arrangements at Wilmington, to receive goods consigned to their care in that place, [illegible] through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the Freight [illegible] pay to get to Wilmington, which [illegible] on the freight will be charged.

[illegible] Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward goods [illegible] through that may arrive to them, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town as shippers may wish.

This Company [illegible] Boats [illegible] on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they [illegible] this Company's [illegible] to pay the expenses [illegible] ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, [illegible] every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

[illegible] The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are indebted alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to "The Merchants' Steam Boat Co." at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, PARTICULARLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

[illegible] Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years. *Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 24tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo. fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 6tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN, For sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 9. 1tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the contract [illegible] new Hacks, [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday and Thursday [illegible]

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible]

Passengers [illegible] at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 99tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the above Company, [illegible]

R. W. HARDIE.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE, [illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 17. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

The particular advantages offered by the company are:

1. A guarantee capital.

2. An *annual* participation in the profits.

3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.

4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life	Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. [illegible] is better than a [illegible] established in the system.

☞ The valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorised Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expense of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements, where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington, to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 1 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steam boats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, [illegible] lighters, suitable for low water, and for use in connection with the Steam-boats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forwarded [illegible] despatch, to [illegible] goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

May [illegible] 98

[illegible] to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. [illegible] consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and the [illegible] will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a [illegible] than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, [illegible] many thanks for the [illegible] respectfully informs [illegible] the public generally, [illegible] assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

[illegible]

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] kinds wanted, [illegible] paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity [illegible] these Wheels have attained by the use [illegible] different parts of the [illegible] about 100 Rights [illegible] Caswell County. When [illegible] the Saw is increased [illegible] the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, [illegible] who have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with the improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Waitman, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLauran.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Baucham.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Peasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$500 21	$80 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 66	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 76	1483
			1841	555 56	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 1, 1846. 6-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."
DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day, and only one tablespoon-full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 28, 1846. 21tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office), a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1—1stf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq. } Fayetteville, N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

4,100 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND,
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf; and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham County, } June, 1846. } 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.